













## EXTRACTS.

## A Series of defeats.

Those who are filled with exultation at the bare idea that the Ministry continue to hold together, altogether ignore the extremely important kind of life they lead. It does not exhibit the least sign of vitality; the utmost that may with justice be said concerning it is, that it cannot even accept its doom with decency. It does not live in the true sense of the word, it merely exists in a precarious existence by a series of shifts that have been carried in our Parliamentary annals. Never before did an English administration fall to so abrupt a conclusion. Lord Melbourne and Earl Russell, submitted to much humiliation and outrage upon their knees to both friend and foe in order to prolong their tenure of office upon the ground that they had not yet received their orders. In the moment of their present degradation, they have been the recipients of the most humiliating and degrading treatment to which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues have resorted in order to ruin their public careers.

After the Easter recess, Ministers made an extremely bad beginning. Before our legislators separated for the usual holiday, Mr. Stansfeld had gravely committed himself by fencing with a plain question, and Lord Palmerston had accepted for himself and his fellow Ministers all the responsibility of the Government. Mr. Stansfeld was either right or wrong, if the former he ought to have commanded the unflinching support of his associates; if the latter, he ought to have withdrawn from the position of a Minister. This, however, was not the Ministerial policy. They endeavored to quell the indignation that had been created by sheer impudence; and the moment they had succeeded in this, they abandoned their Junior Lord of the Admiralty to his fate. No sooner was the existence of the Cabinet involved, than Mr. Stansfeld was ordered to retire, and in this ignominious manner was the first peril of the present Ministry averted. The Administration erred. The Ministry was saved, though with a damaged reputation, and Mr. Stansfeld, who retired, suffered less than his former colleagues, who clung to the Treasury benches.

This happened on Monday week, and the very next day Sir George Grey, in a speech of great force, announced the postponement of the second reading of the Penal Servitude Bill from the 11th to the 15th instant. On Wednesday, in the same week, Ministers contrived to secure without enacting a check on the Thursday, Mr. Gladstone introduced a budget, the most popular features of which are the reductions in the sugar-duties and the income-tax, which, though repeatedly urged upon him by the Conservatives, he has hitherto resisted. On the same evening, Ministers were compelled to withdraw their motion for going into a Committee of Supply, and on Friday, some discussion, very damaging to Ministers, ensued; and thus closed the first week of Parliament after the Easter recess.

It cannot be said that the present week has been of a more favorable character as far as Ministers are concerned. If the first week after the Easter recess was one of rebuffs and humiliation, the second week has been one of rebuffs and humiliation. It opened gloomily enough with Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal of his pet Government Annuities Bill, for, in referring it to a select committee, he had the declaration of the House, and the determination he had expressed to carry it, was virtually annulled. The project had been introduced, with many flourishes, as one of the great measures of the session, and so indecent was its author in endeavoring to force it through the House that he was led into a wanton violation of the rules of Parliamentary discussion, and was compelled to make an abrupt apology for the extremely discourteous manner in which he had mentioned the names of another member in the debate. This terminated an episode in the session that has seriously affected the ORANGEKILN of the Exchequer's position in the House of Commons and before the public, and has indisputably upon his influence from which it cannot speedily recover. It proves that although he possesses great ability, he lacks discretion, and this is a fatal defect in the character of a legislator who aspires to lead and to govern.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Lowe's disgraceful tampering with the reports of the school inspectors led to a discussion, which resulted in the defeat of the Government, and a house consisting of 364 members including peers by a majority of eight. In vain did Sir George Grey come to the rescue. The indignation of the members at the extremely unfair course pursued by Mr. Lowe in this matter was such that all the efforts of the Government proved unavailing, and it was only from the precipitation with which a division was taken that they escaped a much more humiliating defeat. The reverse of Tuesday was had enough, and it was followed by a positive disaster on Wednesday when Mr. Lowe's tampering with the Country Franchise Bill, the Premier himself, who is rarely present on Wednesday, came down to wind up the debate, but his interference proved unavailing, and, in spite of his speech and of his vote, Mr. Locke King's panacea was rejected in a house consisting of 349 members, peers included, by the very significant majority of twenty-seven.

It has been said that on a memorable occasion the English troops won a battle because they did not move that day. It is not true. It is true that which might be honorable. In the soldier is disgraceful in the politician. Legislators who have obtained power for the express purpose of carrying certain measures, and tracing a certain amount of business usually retire or appeal to the country when they find themselves thwarted and opposed. The Palmerston Ministry have done no such thing. They are the boast of some of their organs that whilst they enjoy the sweets of office, the Opposition actually direct the affairs of the Government. Ministers are resolved to put up with any affront sooner than adopt the only constitutional course. If one of their number gives offence, he resigns; if a proposal does not meet with success, it is withdrawn; and if a Government measure is opposed, it is modified or abandoned. And when by any strange combination of circumstances a division ensues, and some of the members are injured or something which they resist is adopted by large majorities, they take no more notice than if the result had been the other way. A Ministry that can pursue such tactics and endure so many rebuffs will take a considerable amount of beating; and if reverses had been sufficient to upset the Palmerston Coalition, it cannot be denied that it must have long since been dissolved.

The following are a few of the indications for the adoption of Gas, when compared with Oil or Candles as ascertained in every part of the Globe where works have been established. 1st.—It is safer than Oil or Candles as there are no Wicks or Sparks. 2nd.—No injury to Carpets or Furniture by the dripping of Oil. 3rd.—No Waste by Carelessness or dishonest servants. 4th.—It is lighter, increased, diminished or extinguished in a moment. 5th.—The light from a Gas Burner burning 5 ft. of Gas per hour is equal to 12 Candles, and will illuminate a room to the same extent. 6th.—Houses are better partially or wholly lighted at once, and can have extra light at any future time. The yearly cost here is in direct proportion to the number of burners required.

The Manager will shortly prepare for inspection in the City of London, Queen's Road, a great variety of carefully selected Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., of various designs, from which can be made as may be deemed most suitable for the buildings proposed to be lighted up. Articles will be given to all customers existing Chandeliers and other fittings available for Gas lighting at a discount of the cost for complete or partial lighting of any building, however large or small on special terms.

The Company guarantee that the work executed by their employees shall be in every respect efficient and free from every danger. The Directors in fixing the price of Gas, viz., \$5 per thousand cubic feet, trust to ensure its introduction speedily into every household and its moderate price will be the time it will be introduced into use to the principal Office of China.

All accounts against the Company, must be presented for examination on or before Friday, and payments will be made for same on application any Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M., at the Company's Town Office, over the City of London, Queen's Road, London, W.C.

House of Commons. 20th April. France and Cambodia. Viscount ENFIELD—I wish to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it is true that a treaty has been concluded between France and Cambodia (or that portion of Cambodia which is tributary to Siam), the provisions of which tend to an entire exclusion of all foreigners from that country with the exception of the French, and if so, whether her Majesty's Government have taken, or intend to take, any steps to secure to British subjects equal advantages with those obtained by France.

Mr. LEARD.—A treaty has been concluded between France and Cambodia; but I have not seen the treaty, and I am not able to state its provisions exactly. Still, it is reasonable to believe that there are provisions in it which imply that exclusive privileges would be given to French subjects over those of other nations. The matter has been recently called to the attention of the French Government, and her Majesty's Government have received assurance from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that if there are provisions in the treaty which bear this interpretation, they have been inserted inadvertently; that it was the desire of the French Emperor that it should bear no such liberal interpretation, and that it should not grant any exclusive privileges to France. The French Government are willing to deal with all other nations in the matter of treaties with the greatest liberality, and that they should be carried out in the same spirit as treaties entered into by the British Government, namely, that the privileges extended to British subjects should be equally extended to all other nations.—Times.

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## FOR SALE.

ENGLISH PLATE LOOKING GLASSES, of first quality and different sizes and patterns. Also, PHOTON REVOVERS, by LAYTON with Cartridges, sold with the original invoice of the Maker.

Do. REVOLVERS with BOWIE-KNIFE attached. Also, DRAWING and DINING-room CLOCKS, &c. O. HOCHSTETTER, 406, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 20th April, 1864.

WIN KEE, 12m Hongkong, 14th April, 1863. Has for Sale Goods of all kinds. Captains and Agents of Steamers are respectfully requested to call and examine the Stock of Goods at the above Hong before making their purchases elsewhere.

ALLEN, 21 Hongkong, 1st January, 1864. Has for Sale English and French ROOTS and SHOES. Shop No. 72, Queen's Road, 21 Hongkong, 1st January, 1864.

SAUCISSONS DE LYON, DUBOIS & Co., 1m Hongkong, 8th April, 1864. BOUT 400 Piculs SPELTTER. Apply to OLYPHANT & Co. 50 Cases Hoag & Robinson's extra SHERRY. VINO DE PASTO, warranted to be genuine. Apply to DUBOIS & Co. 3m Hongkong, 12th April, 1864.

DELICIOUSLY SITUATED HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD opposite to the Oriental Bank, with 10 rooms, bath, and garden, occupied by Mr. P. G. REYNOLDS. The house commands an excellent view of the whole Harbour.

For particulars apply to DORABEY NOWROOJEE, 12 Hongkong, 16th April, 1864. BEST English and Welsh STEAM COAL in Store and to arrive. Apply to MAX FISCHER, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1863.

Fresh Goods.—Just landed. LUCKNOW Sweet Chutney, in 1 dozen boxes. Assorted Chutney, in do. do. Mango Pickle, in do. do. Curry Paste, in do. do. Guava Jelly, and Salt Fruit Preserves. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS SEW & Co. 12 Hongkong, 14th June, 1864.

Just Received.—"Benefactors." At H. DUBOIS & Co's Light Handmade BASKET CARRIAGES with Harness complete. 12 Hongkong, 1st February, 1864.

JUST LANDED and for Sale by the undersigned, A Few Bags of French California OATS. Apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. 12 Hongkong, 18th April, 1864.

FOR SALE, BY SMITH, ARCHER & Co. 50 Barrels Prime PORK. 50 Barrels Measled SUGAR. COPPER. YELLOW METAL.

OLYMPIAN ACID, in cases of 160 lb net. Apply "B. and S." at the Office of this paper.

NEW BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, comprising about 41,000 Square feet, with a moderate Crown Rental in a rising Township to the Eastward, back of ample French Colonies, which resulted in the defeat of the Government, and a house consisting of 364 members including peers by a majority of eight. In vain did Sir George Grey come to the rescue. The indignation of the members at the extremely unfair course pursued by Mr. Lowe in this matter was such that all the efforts of the Government proved unavailing, and it was only from the precipitation with which a division was taken that they escaped a much more humiliating defeat.

The Works of the Hongkong and China Gas Co., being first approaching completion, the Directors are desirous of this first introduction of Gas into the Colony to draw the attention of the inhabitants to the advantages to be derived by its use over all other methods of lighting, not only with respect to brilliancy, cleanliness, and safety, but also from economy and the indications for the adoption of Gas, when compared with Oil or Candles as ascertained in every part of the Globe where works have been established.

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## INTIMATIONS.

RESTAURANT DES FRERES PROVENCALX. ICE CREAMS, FINE ORIENTAL SHERBETS!! M. MORIN, GLACIERE NAPONITAIN, begs most respectfully to inform the community, that he is prepared to furnish his patrons with the above Summer delicacies in his Salon, "Aux Freres Provencalx," from 2 to 8 o'clock p.m. Parties desiring to be supplied with Ice Creams of all descriptions, French, Swiss and &c., &c., are requested to send their orders 24 hours in advance. If Hongkong, 15th May, 1864.

NOTICE. Dr. Wm. C. RANLACE, Surgeon Dentist, begs to announce his intention to resume the practice of his profession at this port on his return from Shanghai, about the 15th of June. 3m Hongkong, 24th May, 1864.

A SITUATION WANTED. THE undersigned having good references, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Book, Store, or Godown Keeper at any of the ports. Application addressed C.H. Office of this paper will be immediately attended to. If Hongkong, 26th May, 1864.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF NO MORE COOL-LIVER OIL. SYRUP OF IODIZED MOSE-RADISH OF GUMMAUT and Co., Apothecaries and Chemists, 7, Rue de la Paix, Paris. According to the reports of the physicians of the Paris Hospitals, it is in reality superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atrophy, loss of appetite, indigestion, painful constipation by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and awakens the inactive powers of the system. It is a powerful tonic, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. CAZEMAY, of Saint Louis hospital, writes, "I have used it particularly in cutaneous diseases conjointly with the pills which bear its name."

PHOSPHATE OF IRON. DE LERAS, apothecary, doctor of sciences, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the bones and blood, and iron in liquid state. From observations made in the 34th hospitals and detailed in the prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly, stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of the blood, loss of strength and appetite, and all diseases induced to females. It is the best and most to be used in iron, and the best preservative. Health in tropical climates.

ELIXIR OF PEPINE prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris, according to the formula of Dr. COVART, knight of the Legion of Honour, physician to H.M. the Emperor of the French. PEPSINE is the gastric juice distilled from the stomach of a young calf, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequence is indigestion, flatulency, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and in females, general derangement. The Elixir of Pepine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL. NEW CURATIVE AGENT. GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS. THIS new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper called *Matico*, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Prussia, Germany, and New York, now use no other remedy. Full Directions accompany each Bottle and Packet; or an explanatory treatise will be sent post free for 6d.

General Agents: In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Co., Chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade. In London, at NEWBERRY & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard. In Hongkong, at ISAGRO QUADROS, French Dispensary. In Shanghai, at JOHN LEWELLEN & Co., and at all good Druggists in India.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a reviving perfume, and a powerful disinfectant. Its use and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite, especially in warm climates.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.—RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham flowers. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipani, &c., exquisite fragrances. RIMMEL'S GLOVERINE, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps. RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and Glycerine for the face. RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountain, &c., &c.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the PRINCESS OF WALES, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London.

HOUSES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, &c. TO LET. IMMEDIATELY in rear of the Club. Possession early in May, of the property of J. STURGE & Co. No. 1 Wyndham Street. If Hongkong, 12th April, 1864.

TO LET. The Upper Store of the House on the Praya, at present occupied by A. Muller. Possession to be had on the 1st June. Apply to J. STURGE & Co. If Hongkong, 10th May, 1864.

AT POCHOO. TO BE LET OR SOLD. The following Business Premises, in the most central position, immediately in the rear of Messrs. FRANK & Co.'s Godown, built under the daily supervision of an experienced English Builder. Dwelling House, comprising Four Bed-rooms on second floor; Dining-room, Drawing-room, Office, and Tea-room on first floor; and Compressor-rooms, Treasury and Coolie-rooms on the ground floor.

Also. Godown of Brick and Stone, capable of storing about 6,000 casks. Tea. For particulars, apply to T. K. ASHTON, 12-26 1/2.

Convenient HOUSE in Gough Street, next to the Portuguese Club, commanding a fine view of the whole harbour. Rent moderate. Apply to S. D. SUBARAT & Co. If Hongkong, 11th January, 1864.

Suite of ROOMS with Servants Office, suitable for a residence, situated in the Queen's Road Central. For particulars, apply to Mr. H. MARSH, 12 Hongkong, 28th April, 1864.

HOUSE with or without Godowns, situated at Carlton Terrace, Spring Garden. For further particulars, apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. If Hongkong, 11th January, 1864.

DUBOIS & Co. BAKERY. THE undersigned has established a Bakery and Confectionery business on his premises Central Market, No. 40 and hopes from his long experience and careful attention, to secure the patronage and support of the Public. Hongkong, 5th January, 1863.

FOR SALE. and for Sale by the Undersigned, 40 Chipper Road, 12th April, 1864. BEST YORK HAMS. Sides of English Bacon. Cures in bladder. BOTTLES in jars and kegs, for family use. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, 16th November, 1863.

TO LET. THE House at West Point, lately occupied by B. SEYMOUR, Esq., containing Five Rooms with Bath Room large Godown and Servants Office. Rent \$80 per month. Also. A Smaller House, situated in the Same Compound but adjacent to the Harbour, containing Three Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Rent \$40 per month. Apply to THOS. SUTHERLAND. If Hongkong, 5th June, 1863.

FOR SALE. The Property known as "ALACKE PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Gage Streets and of two hundred and twenty feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about one acre and a half. Annual Ground Rent \$42.12.6. For further particulars apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. If Hongkong, 24th February, 1864.

THREE Houses in Elgin Street, commanding a fine view of the Harbour. Rent moderate. Apply to No. 684, Lyndhurst Terrace. If Hongkong, 1st March, 1864.

THE HOUSE in China Road, recently occupied by J. J. MacKerran, Esq. For particulars, apply to H. L. Care of Messrs DENT & Co. Hongkong, 20th April, 1864.

GROUND FLOOR on the Queen's Road, corner of Duddell Street, suitable for Stores or Offices, with or without Godowns. Apply on the Premises. If Hongkong, 1st March, 1864.

ONE or more Granite Godowns, at Wanchai with water frontage. Also Storage may be obtained on application to WILLIAMS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1864.

THE House on Marine Lot No. 40, Spring Garden, recently occupied by the United States Naval Depot. Apply to J. M. d'ALMEIDA, 12 Hongkong, 15th December, 1863.

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TO LET. THE House at West Point, lately occupied by B. SEYMOUR, Esq., containing Five Rooms with Bath Room large Godown and Servants Office. Rent \$80 per month. Also. A Smaller House, situated in the Same Compound but adjacent to the Harbour, containing Three Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Rent \$40 per month. Apply to THOS. SUTHERLAND. If Hongkong, 5th June, 1863.

FOR SALE. The Property known as "ALACKE PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Gage Streets and of two hundred and twenty feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about one acre and a half. Annual Ground Rent \$42.12.6. For further particulars apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. If Hongkong, 24th February, 1864.

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